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to a dense growth of black cherry or silver birch where no one would suspect that a cherry pit could have survived the conflagration much less the fragile seed of the birch. Then where did this multitude of cherry pits come from, when to a certainty no cherry tree had existed in the vicinity for a century at least, and how could they in any event have escaped destruction in such a furnace as that to which they were necessarily subjected!

The subject I know has been thrashed out from Aristotle to Huxley without reaching a satisfactory solution. Can any of our members advance a theory that will aid in solving the problem?

Very sincerely yours,

ALBERT J. HILL.

REVIEW—THE BRYOPHYTES OF CONNECTICUT.

By ALEXANDER W. EVANS and GEORGE E. NICHOLS, State Geological and Natural History Survey, Bulletin No. II.

It would be difficult to overestimate the value of this contribution to Bryology. Not only is it a perfect model of what such a work should be, but its comprehensiveness makes it so nearly a manual that it will be of great service to students. Dr. Grout having already reviewed the work¹ it is merely my intention to dwell upon some parts of it, that is the first three orders comprising the hepatics: the Marchantiales, the Jungermanniales, the Anthocerotales. The dozen pages filled with the general characteristics of the Bryophytes and the general characteristics of these three groups are of utmost value to students. I hope many will obtain this Report² and study these pages. There is a fine chapter devoted to the distribution of the Bryophytes in the State according to environment to which I also call the student's attention. This is followed by another chapter on their economic value and then comes the catalogue in which the one hundred and seven species of hepatics fill thirty-eight of the one hundred and thirty-nine pages and give us the last word in nomenclature.

Dr. Howe in his review of the Report in Torrey's³ says: "*The Bryophytes of Connecticut* will prove almost as useful in New York and indeed along the whole North Atlantic seaboard as it will in Connecticut."

CAROLINE COVENTRY HAYNES.

SULLIVANT MOSS SOCIETY NOTES.

Sullivant Moss Society Members and Students of the Hepatics.

Dr. George H. Conklin, 1204 Tower Ave., Superior, Wisconsin, will now take charge of our Herbarium and look after the varied interests of the Hepatic Department. Specimens and inquiries may be addressed to him. I am sincere in saying that I regret to be obliged to give up, temporarily, this work. It has been such a pleasure to see it grow; the herbarium, for one thing, is eleven times larger, and it is good to know of the keen interest of a number of the members. There are already long lists of species from several

1. THE BRYOLOGIST, Vol. XII: 2. 1909.

2. No. II, thirty cents, George S. Godard, State Librarian, Hartford, Conn.

3. Torrey's Vol. IX: 2, 1909.